The Beranton TriBune

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LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYNBEE, Business Manager.

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its triends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 26, 1901,

Save Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, the whole world mourns the death of England's good queen.

Don't Strike,

HE BEST friends of the employes of the Scranton Railway company are those who are counseling them not to try to enforce by a strike the demand that that company shall hereafter refuse to employ any man not a member in good standing of the local union.

This demand, as will presently be shown, goes further than the best interests of the employes require and further than public sympathy would be likely to extend its powerful support in the event of a second tying up of street car travel of this city and valley. So long as the men carry th substantial points in their campaign for better wages and more favorable conditions of employment, the attempt to say that none but the members of the local union shall receive employ ment from the company is unneces sary. No man of intelligence working or hereafter to work for the company who is not a member of the union will be likely to resist the strong argument and persuasion of the union members to identify himself with the instrument which has brought about the improved conditions of his employment. It is enough that the wages are raised, that the hours of work are adjusted fairly and that the company pledges itself not to discriminate against any employe for being a member of the union and not to attempt the union's disrup-

A contract engaging the company not to employ anybody not a member of the union would not stand in a court of law, because the highest courts have repeatedly affirmed that any man may work for whom he pleases and that any man or company may employ whom he or it pleases, so long and considerable. as the terms are mutually satisfactory. The community has had strikes enough. What it now wants is peace, prosperity and general good will.

Mr. Bryan evidently intends to make his paper an un-Commoner.

The Ripper Feature.

HE NEW charter bill introduced last Monday by Senator Muchibronner of Allegheny county and since widely discussed is not upheld by its supporters as an example of perfection in charter construction, it is intended as the starting point rather than as the finish of legislative tellef for second class cities. It has many good points, a few bad ones and some omissions and uncertainties. The opportunity is to be given to all interests to suggest amendments. The endeavor will be to arrive finally at a satisfactory average of the intelligent sentiment and aspiration of the three cities, with one reservation that may as well be faced.

The ripper feature will remain unless voted down. It may be safely assumed that it will not be withdrawn.

In the enactment of legislation fundamental to municipal government fac- the canal traffic. But it is in the antions and persons should be forgotten. But beatitudes are beatitudes and facts are facts. For years there has of Pennsylvania are chiefly interested. been cumulative complaint from the substantial business interests of Pittsburg at the extravagance and arrogance of a city ring which has so securely riveted itself upon the vitais of tion of its continued usefulness as an that thrifty municipality as to make next to impossible its overthrow at the present to you, as an illustration of polls. The principal beneficiaries of the necessity for its improvement, the this ring, although claiming to be Re- development of the iron and steel inpublicans, have during the past five dustry. Clear-headed business men, years been active in the attempt to among them the firm of Marcus A. disrupt the Republican state organiza- Hanna & Co., of Cleveland, have retion and humiliate its leaders. They cently located extensive blast furgambled for mastery and pillage of the naces in the city of Buffalo, and a state as they had mastered and pillaged Pittsburg, and they lost. They must take the consequences. They sought to rip and failed; by every law of political reciprocity as well as in the raw materials for the manufacture virtue of human nature they are fairly of iron can be assembled at Buffalo entitled to be ripped in return; if their at as low a cost as at any other point opponents can muster the necessary in the United States.

The outcry against the ripper feature originates with the prospective victims of tons of iron oxide in the region of and is re-echoed mainly by their fac- Lake Superior, and this iron ore can tional sympathizers in remembrance of old times; it has little genuine founda- Lakes as cheaply as it can be brought tion in well-informed public opinion. Senator Flinn's willingness to concede dropped shows that he recognizes the portents of the occasion and if secured will generously allow to his victorious

opponents disposition of the shell. It is true that the people of Scranton are not immediately concerned in this burg and thus Puffalo is constituted Pittsburg row and might well pray to as desirable a place for the assembe delivered from all consequences of blage of the raw materials for the it. Unhappily it is a condition, not a manufacture of iron as this famous theory, which Scranton has to face. Pennsylvania city whose great and The fact of entrance into the same limitless wealth has been largely proclass with Pittsburg being established duced by the iron trade, beyond recall, as well as the fact that | "Now, if a suitable waterway, an

tive fight to the death, it remains for representatives of Scranton at Harrisburg to choose sides or get shot to pieces between the lines of fire. The ripper feature is not aimed at Scranton and by arrangement can no douot be safeguarded so as not to hurt any honest interest in Scranton. But if anybody in Scranton thinks that out of deference to this city and section the legislative battle of the decade in Pennsylvania politics is going to be composed into a beautiful tableau of brotherly love, he should be prepared for disappointment.

It seems that the men who drink whiskey, chew tobacco and sign checks are to bear the burdens of the revenue tax hereafter. It is well.

Oleomargarine.

N NO DIRECTION has factional mendacity gone further than in charging the administration of Governor Stone with complicity in oleomargarine frauds and with indifference to the protection of the dairy interests against dishonest competition. The purpose of these trumped up accusations, which have been spread broadcast through subsidized news channels in rural communities, was to inflame the country districts into electing anti-Quay members of the legislature; but the course of legislation at Harrisburg this session will be likely to take a good deal of the wind out of this palpable conspiracy of defamation.

There has been introduced by Sena tor Snyder a bill which is calculated to strengthen every weak point in the present state laws on the subject of oleomargarine and it is to be supported by every legitimate influence of the administration. It imposes a fine of \$500 and sixty days' imprisonment, and permits a permanent injunction against the defendant in any case while an appeal is pending to the higher courts, thus preventing delay and making it undesirable for oleo violators to resort to obstructive litigation. It requires wholesalers and retailers to keep open books, accessible by the department of agriculture at all times. showing all purchases and sales of oleo. It also provides that certificates of the department of agriculture shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant has or has not a license, and for the transfer of license from one individual to another, but restricts the license to a single place of business. Provision is made for the punishment of clerks, agents and employes who in any way aid and assist in the violation of this law, thus preventing wiolators from concealing themselves behind figureheads, whom the law heretofore has not been able to reach.

In short, the endeavor is to be made to construct a machinery of law which will be ample to punish every vender of bogus butter against whom there is sufficient information to justify the setting of it in motion. If instead of wasting time and money in the vain effort to defame and discredit the law officers and agents of the commonwealth the professional reform element which has recently been so vociferously concerned over oleo frauds would devote their resources toward helping to procure honest evidence, the gain to the dairy interests would be immediate

The editorial pass bestowed by Genral MacArthur upon Mr. Rice, of the Manila Bulletin, had no return coupon.

The Industrial Future.

FE COMMENTED recently upon the suggestion of a Utica engineer that the Eric canal be abandoned as a waterway and converted into an electric freight railroad. In a speech before the Utica board of trade, delivered last Monday night, Hon. Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo presented the other side of this question in a manner

of more than passing interest. In the first place, he showed that the canal, in spite of mismanagement and extravagance, has been a paving institution for the state and people of New York, netting to date nearly \$20,-000,000 more revenues than it has cost. without any consideration of the enormous benefits accruing from the development of the cities along the line of the canal, from the development of the terminals of the canal, and the resulting benefits to every part of the state, including the payment of \$362,-000,000 of freights to those engaged in ticipatory phases of Mr. Bissell's re-

marks that the people of Scranton and "We have been accustomed," he said, "to consider the canal as mainly useful for the transportation of bread stuffs. I will pass over the consideraenlarged canal for that purpose, and new steel plant which will cost twenty millions of dollars is now in process of construction there. Why has Buffalo been selected? It is because

"Nature, in centuries past, deposited a great mass of thousands of millions be brought to Buffalo by the Great to Cleveland or Conneaut, and from Conneaut it must bear charges to take everything if the ripper sections are it to Pittsburg, which has heretofore been the most advantageous point for the manufacture of iron. The addiin continued possession of the oyster tional expense of bringing coke from Pennsylvania to Buffalo just about equals the additional expense of railroad freights from the lake to Pitts-

will be made in the Empire state. The ship building for the world should be done in the vicinity of New York city. and the Empire state can readily step info the leading manufacturing posttion, so long held by England. The country that can produce the cheapest ton of iron is as sure to hold the leading place in the world's prosperity as that the sun will rise tomorrow. and with cheap transportation facilities, the state of New York will reap the lion's share of prosperity which is sure to come to this country in the next twenty years.

"The Lake Superior region last year produced 18,000,000 tons of iron ore, and this iron ore can be brought by water to Buffalo cheaper than iron ore for the manufacture of iron can be laid down at any other point in the world, and the Erie canal, enlarged and improved, will give the shipper of iron manufactured in Buffalo an advantage of at least two dollars per ton over Pittsburg iron in the eastern market. Consider the possibilities of manufacturing iron and steel at Utica, or at any other canal point in the state. The ore will come from the Lake Superior region at the same cost as to Conneaut, Ohio. It will be placed on the thousand-ton barges, and brought to Utica, or the pig iron may be manufactured in Buffalo and laid down at Utica, at such a low cost, through cheap transportation, that manufacturing concerns that are now melting pig iron will flourish and employ labor to such an extent that a new lease of life and a new impetus to wealth will be given to your city. The same argument will apply with equal force to any other city along the line of the canal."

What a realization of this glowing prophecy would mean to the business future of Pennsylvania can be imagined from Scranton's prospective loss of the steel mills. But instead of losing sleep over the bright prospects of other communities, our people will gird up their loins and proceed to hunt for new enterprises to fill in the gaps. There is room for abundant prosperity both in Pennsylvania and in New York.

The programme of the war in "bleeding Kansas" has been varied somewhat by the appearance of a new amazon on the scene, who succeeded in making Mrs. Carrie Nation's face look like a map of Majuba Hill.

Recent actions of the Indian Territory half-breeds indicate that the half that is not Indian must come from the stock that leads lynching parties in the Wild West.

The report that mercury has dropped to 78 degrees below zero is proof that all records of the weather, or the liars. have been broken.

Current rumor seems disposed to force Mr. Hugh Jennings to play ball whether he desires to do so or not.

TALKS BY THE PUBLISHER. Advertising.

WO THINGS sustain a newspaper-circula tion and advertising. In communities like our own the receipts from the former are insufficient to pay running expenses. We know of no daily paper in the United States which sus tains itself from circulation alone. Without ad vertising, papers at a penny or two cents a copy, within reach of the poorest citizen, would be impossible.

Advertising is of two kinds, paid and free Much of the news is advertising, but it is inserted at the cost of the publisher because its value or interest to the community is greater than its advertising value. Advertising which is charged for should have public interest, otherwise it would be out of place in a general news paper; but a working rule in vogue in mos newspaper offices, and fair to all concerned, i that the subject matter should be liable to a charge when the benefit to the man who offers it for publication exceeds the benefit to be conferred upon the public at large.

Under this rule cards of thanks, resolutions of endolence, obituary poetry or memorial tributes, notices of fairs, suppers or entertainments at which an admission fee is collected and a mass of similar literature primarily of benefit or in terest to the contributor and only secondarily interesting to the public are fit subjects for ar advertising charge, and except in relation to entertainments wholly for a religious or charitable purpose, The Tribune charges for them. Nearly every day it receives long resolutions of condolence having no primary public interestoften matters of formality, like many floral of ferings on similar occasions-and these it cannot print for nothing any more than the florist could afford to make a business of furnishing flowers for nothing out of respect for the de

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

XXXIV .- ENTHUSIASM FOR MU-NICIPAL LIGHTING ON THE WANE.

THE GROWTH of sentiment for municipal lighting seems to be confined to the smaller cities and towns. Chicago is the largest city which has had a test of the question eems to be satisfied that it can operate mall plant within the city upon an economical basis, but not inclined to take the responsibility for lighting the entire town. Mayor Hayes, of Baltimore, favors municipal lighting, while palization of all public utilities with grave doubt as to its wisdom and feasibility. Mayor Jones, of Toicdo, is an out and out Socialist, and yould paternalize the whole scheme of city not go to that extreme, but is a most pror advocate of municipal ownership, and Mayo Phelan, of San Francisco, is equally enthusiasti

mon the subject. may be taken for granted that the municipal ownership of water works has passed the experimental stage, the same carnot be said of the lighting of our cities by gas and electriity. Fully 75 per cent, of all the water plants in the country are owned and operated by the municipality, but not more than 20 per cent. of the electric light plants are owned by the city. With all the political corruption, extravagance and mismanagement from which the averested persons would think of going back to private ownership, because the results which the citizens have obtained from public ownership in this direction are more satisfactory than those under private ownership. Similar good results have not been gained in the management sides have been formed for a legisla- enlarged barge canal, is provided of municipal electric lighting plants. For some

through New York state, it is certain that Western New York and the Mohawk valley and the Hudson river will be the great industrial bee-hive. Every description of iron and steel does furnish light at a cheaper rate than it would cost-it is simply stated that it can and does do it in a few cases, and yet declare a rea-

sonably fat dividend.

But the private company should not be blamed It simply does business for the largest profits it can get. Private corporations have grown up under conditions conducive to large legitimate returns, not to mention those of a more questionable nature. They have steadily made themselves stronger at the expense of the municipality. Mayor Phelan, of San Prancisco, wrote "Not every public service corporation is making criminal or exorbitant profits on real or watered stock; not every one has resorted to corruption of councils and com-missions; not every one has falsified reports to committees; not every one has had to go beyond duffing and intimidation, but it is a safe a amption that there is hardly a single one in the long list of monopolistic corporations which ha not felt obliged, in self-defense, or for more of less improper advantage, to use one or all of these questionable methods." In this manner the corporations have triumphed, and in addition to maintaining a hold, have sometimes see ecceed, as in the case of the Philadelphia Gas Works, in gaining control of a plant which the ity has operated. The price of light, when produced by a private

on, cannot be controlled, to any great extent, by the municipality. The most striking illustrations of the failure to control are to be and in the diverse rates charged for gas and lighting under substantially similar circumstances. Take cities like New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland. By location, size and cost of coal, it would be reasonable to expect that with fair capitalization, equally good security, and approximately equal burdens of taxation, the rates would be nearly the same. But what are the facte? New York pays for its gas \$1.25 per thousand; Philadelphia, 90 cents for a period of ten years, with a reduction to 75 cents in 1917; Cleveland, 80 cents, of which 5 cents in goes into the city treasury. In all of these cases it has been made clear that a rate of 80 cents per thousand to the consumer would probably net 6 per cent, on the investment. The following table gives the prices paid for light dur-ing the last fiscal year in some of the leading

Y Y	-	Hours	
Pole	No. of	burzed	Per lan
City.	lights.	per year.	per yea
Albany	650	4,000	\$124
Baltimore	1,351	4,000	127.
Boston	2,865	11,932	127.
Chicago	363	3,850	137.
Cincinnati	3,300	4,000	84.
Cleveland	890	3,760	87.
Denver	950	4,000	124.
Indianapolis	1.158	4,000	85.
Jersey City	1,326	4,000	50.
Los Angeles	823	4,000	60,
Imuisville	1,523	4,000	84.
Milwaukee	1,412	4,000	92.
Newark	1,680	4,000	28
New Haven	*491	4,000	101.
New Orleans	1.630	3,850	127
New York	*4,392	5,800	**140
Omaha	2134	4,000	114.
Paterson	740	4,000	102
Philadelphia	7, 832	4,235	111.
Pittsburg	2,100	4,000	196
Providence	1.570	4,000	127
Richmond	2541	4,000	Tis.
Rochester	***1.00	4.000	. 101.
San Francisco	780	3,243	127
Scranton	610	4,000	7.1
St. Louis	2,610	3,008	71
St. Paul	303	4,000	. 00
Syracuse	1,500	4,000	91.
Toledo	1,100	4,000	83
Washington	658	4,000	7.2
Woreester	647	25,650	110
N. B.—All lamps 2 noted.	,000 C.	P. unless	otherw
managed at the same of the sam			

*1,200 C. P. **2,465 lamps at \$146; 1.116, \$161.25; 287, \$182.50; 574, \$125. ***3,500 operated by municipal plant.

It is not at all improbable that the private companies operating in the above cities would have netted more than 6 per cent, upon the actual amounts invested at a rate of \$50 per are lamp of 2,000 candle power, on an all night and served by a private company that is making good dividends and only charges about 800 per arc

The rates for gas and eletric light are lower than they were ten or fifteen years ago. Improvements in methods of manufacture have been supplemented by strong public pressure. But in many instances the rates are still too high, the average consumer thinks.

* THE WORLD ***** ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY" *****

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HE FIRST LOAD of passengers ever conveyed by steam were carried by a common road engine constructed by Richard Trevithick, the inventor of the locomotive. The was accomplished in England. Trevithick had a few months before perfected a high-pressure on-conducting steam engine which became a successful rival of the low-pressure steam vaccoum engine of Watt. Thus began the successful de velopment of a system which would soon revolutionize modern traveling. Trevithick's first gines were used in propelling carriages, but that proved too expensive, and within four years he built a steam locomotive for tramways. Oliver Evans at the same time introduced in America steam engine. He applied his engine to propelling carriages on reads, and used, as did Trevithick, for a boiler a cylindrical vessel with a cylindrical flue inside the construction, later known as the Cormsh boiler.

The attack of Plessing cleven years before in penly declaring to be false the site of Holy Sepulchure-the rock-cut tomb in which, placed-centinued to be the subject of deep dis cussion. No question of topography at this time was debated with greater persistence. were many ready to impugn the accuracy of the traditions, while even a greater number were on the other side. The generally accepted location of the site was within the walls of Jerusalem, but research led scores to believe the contrary.

Christian Daniel Rauch, one of the most cele brated sculptors, was now employed, at the age of twenty-four, as a royal lackey in the service of King Frederick William III of Prussia, reserving a few space hours for the presecution of his work. Queen Louisa surprised him one day in the act of modeling her features in wax, and, recognizing his genius, sent him to study at the Academy of Art.

Wood engraving, heretofore a comparatively s vere and conventional form of art, because the workmen shaded as much as possible either with straight lines or simple curves, so there was never much appearance of freedom, was now rapidly becoming more modern, quite a distinct art, based on different principles, which led to independence of spirit and the perfecting of wood

The heaviest man that ever fived, Daniel Lambert, of Leicester, England, was on public exhibition at the age of thirty-two throughout Great Britain. He weighed 730 pounds. Sidea of his enormous dimensions may be tained when it is stated that his waistcoat could casily inclose seven persons of ordinary size Lambert ate moderately, drank only water and slept more than most persons. He had an excellent tenor voice,

Pierre Louis Guinand, a humble watch-maker Switzerland, the first who succeeded in making marked progress in the manufacture of opti cal fint glass, was now devoting most of his slender carnings to the fulfillment of his ambition. He was employed at a fornace he erected near Les Brents.

With the close of his second term as governor of New York during this year, John Jay, the first chief justice of the United States, and father of the commercial treaty signed during the war between Great Britain and France, closed his public career and retired to his home near Bedford, in Westchester county, New York.

Scurvy was in its worst form on nearly all waters and the crews on long voyages were suf-

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The People's Exchange.

A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the Benefit of All Who Have Houses to Rert, Real Estate or Other Property to Sell or Exchange, or Who Want Situations or Help—These Small Advertisements Cost One Cent a Word, Six Insertions for Five Cents a Word—Except Situations Wanted, Which Are Inserted Free.

Wanted. WANTED-ROLL-TOP DESK. ADDRESS TRIB.

Agents Wanted.

vention for producing LIGHT; beats elec-tricity; cheaper than kerosene; agents coining money; largest factory, prompt silpments. The Best Light company, Canton, O. Help Wanted-Male.

AGENTS WANTED-TO SHILL THE LATEST IN

POSITIONS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT-THOU sands of appointments will be made from civil service examinations to be held everywhers in March and April, Catalogue of information free, Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED-ACTIVE WORKERS EVERYWHER! to take orders for "Life of Queen Victoria," 600 pages, 296 illustrations; lowest retail price big commissions; credit given; freight pard, Outfit postpaid free on application. Address, Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Help Wanted-Female.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER GIRI WANTED-RESPONSIBLE EDUCATED WOMAN, not under 25, for permanent position. Ad-dress Employer, Tribune office.

Salesmen Wanted. ENERGETIC SALESMAN-SCHOOL SUPPLIES country work; \$100 salary and R. O. Evans & Co., Chicago,

Situations Wanted

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, or office work; willing to work for moderate salary; steady and reliable. Ad-dress T. S., Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL

would like to do housework of any kim Address 301 Birch street. A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A POSITION OF ANY kind; has had two years' experience in cit grocery store, and can speak English and German Address P. O. Box 645, Moscow, Pa.

ENGINEER WANTS SITUATION, TAKE charge of engines, dynames, pumps, believe also do repairs. Address 706 Seranton street. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED bookleeper or office work; willing to work for a moderate salary; steady and reliable. Ad-dress T. S., Tribune office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE-DOUBLE HOUSE, 1223 WASH-burn street. Inquire of Mary Mott Foster, State College, Pa.

every night schedule. The city of Eric is FOR SALE-HAVE TO SELL \$5,000 STOCK IN local corporation, earning and paying semi-annual dividends; sure 12 per cent, investment Address Must Sell, care Tribune.

FOR SALE-COAL LAND; WILL SELL OR EX change undivided interest of 4 acres; bargain. Address Box 103, Plainsville, Pa. FOR SALE-THE STORE PROPERTY, 201

North Main avenue, corner of Price street. Apply to A. W. Dickson, 12 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa. FOR SALE--WAVERLY HOTEL, NOW OWNED and occupied by Herman Ross, Terms mad-known on application.

FOR SALE-A FARM OF 60 ACRES; 30 ACRES improved; ½ mile from Factoryville; about twenty minutes walk from Keystone Academy; A very sightly and pleasant location for a country home; can be had very reasonable; possession at once. Inquire or address W. D. pessession at once. Inquire or address W. D. Rupell, D. & H. Co.'s office, Scranton.

Real Estate.

\$5,500-WILL BUY NO. 27 SCHOOL BUILDING, 60x60 feet, and 3 lots; building alone cost \$10,000; good building for factory. M. H.

\$150—WILL BUY SIDE STREET LOT NEAR Clay avenue. This price is only a little more than half the original price; a case of forced sale. M. H. Holgate. \$27,000-WILL BUY CENTRAL PROPERTY rent net 8 per cent. M. H. Holgate.

\$7,000-WILL BUY CENTRAL PROPERTY rent 12 per cent, M. H. Holgate. 83,600-WILL BUY 9-ROOM SINGLE HOUSE Webster avenue; terms to suit. M. H. Ho

\$5,000-WILL BUY 12-ROOM HOUSE, 700 BLOCK

\$10,000—WHAL BUY FINE, LARGE, MODERN steam-heated home, Jefferson avenue, corner M. H. Holgate. \$3,400-WILL BUY FINE NEW HOUSE, GREEN Ridge, For particulars call at office, M. Holgate,

\$3,200-WILL BUY SINGLE HOUSE, 800 BLOCK Washington avenue. M. H. Holgate. 81,300-WILL BUY CORNER LOT, WYOMING avenue, Green Ridge. M. II. Holgate, Com-monwealth building.

Money to Loan.

STRAIGHT LOANS - NO NONSENSE, logie, Attorney. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN-QUICK, straight loans or Building and Loan. At from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, 314-315 Connell building. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN AP-

Wanted-To Buy, WANTED-SECOND-HAND SLOT MACHINES; must be in good order, state particulars as to make and price. Address L. M., general de-livery, Scranton, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. CARTER, MANICURING, CHIROPODY, Scalp Trestment, Facial Massage. 110 Wash-ington avenue.

Electricians—New 40-page pamphlet contain-ing questions asked by Examining Board of

free. Geo. A. Zeller, Publish MULTUM IN PARVO.

In the Boston high schools the girls out-number the boys by 1,000 or so, but in the primary grades the boys out-number the girls by 2,500. Last year the price of unbound French book other a cents was added, in consequence of the

increased price of paper.

The annual loss in France caused by the ray ages of hall storms is said to amount to about \$3,000,000 france. From 1873 to 1895 the figures varied from 40,000,000 to 131,000,000 francs. The great majority of artificial eyes are used by workmen, especially by those in iron foundries where many eyes are put out by sparks. It is seldom that a woman has a glass eye.

The Swede and Norwegian immigrants take more kindly to agricultural labor than any class of foreigners. Next to them come the Gerfering horribly. About this time lime-juice was introduced into English marine service and proved amail per cent. of whom make their living on an invaluable preventive ALWAYS BUSY.



New Century Every Cay Sales GO ALONG RIGHT SMART. 50c. 50c. 50c, 50c. Tnat's All Solid School Shoes

Misser's Solid School Shoes
Men's Dress Rubbers
Men's Arctics and Alaskas

Our styles are pleasant dreams. Our pleasant focts.

LEWIS & REILLY 114 and 116 Wyoming avenue. Established 1888. Wholesale and Retail

With memorandum space on each leaf,

5c Each. Just for a day or so.

ReynoldsBros

Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.

Board Wanted.

BOARD WANTED-FOR THREE ADULTS AND one small child, in respectable Jewish family, living it first-class neighborhood. State price. W. A., Tribune office

Recruits Wanted. WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY: AGLE BODIED

unmarried men between ages of 21 and 15; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. Recruits specially desired for service in Philippines. For information apply to Recruiting Oface, 123 Wyoming ave., Scranton Pa.

MARINE CORPS, U. S. NAVY, RECRUITS wanted—Able-boiled men, service on our war ships in all parts of the world and on laud in the Philippines when required. Recruiting of Seer, 103 Wyoming avenue, Scranton.

LEGAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of the Lackawanna trust and safe beposit company for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, 404 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa., on Monday, Feb. 4, 1001, between the hours of three and tour o'clock p. m. HENRY BELIN, JR., Sceretary.

holders of The St. Clair Coal Company for the election of directors and the transaction of the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held on Monday, Jan. 28, 1601, at the office of the company, in the Library building, Scrauton, Pa., at 3 o'clock p. m. At this meet-ing it is intended to amend the by-laws. No transfer of stock will be made for the ten days next preceding the date of the above meeting. N. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

TO THE OWNERS OR REPUTED OWNERS OF property bounding or abutting on both sides of Grove street, from the Lackawanna river to Albright avenue on both sides of Albright avenue, from Court street to the Second ward line, on both sides of Made avenue from Court street to the Second ward line, on both sides of Blair avenue, from Court street to the Second ward line, on both sides of Blaimend avenue, from Court street to Providence road, and on Providence road, from the Second ward line to a point about 275 feet north of said ward line to a point about 275 feet north of said ward line, in the Second and Twenty-first wards of the city of Seranton, Pa.

Take potice, that under the direction of coancils, I will make the assessment for constructing a system of sewers for the drainage of the above mentioned territory, on Saturday, the 2d day of February, A. D., 1901, at 19 o'clock in the foreneon, at my office in the city hall, city of Scranton, Pa., at which time and place you may appear and be heard it you so desire.

JOSEPH P. PHILLIPS. TO THE OWNERS OR REPUTED OWNERS OF

JOSEPH P. PHILLIPS. ANNIE HUMPIOREYS VS. ALFRED HUSt-phreys. In the Court of Common Pices of Lackawanna County. No. 207, November Terry, 1990. To Altred Humpireys, the above-named

essendent: You are hereby notified that the sheriff You are hereby notified that the sherm of Lackawanna County has returned the subpoens and alias subpoens ron est inventus and you are required to appear in the Court of Common Pleas of said County on the eighteenth day of March next, A. D., 1981, to answer the complaint of the libellant filed in the said suit.

C. H. SCHADT, Sheriff.

ESTATE OF AMASA DEAN, LATE OF THE

Letters testamentary on the above-named esta

NOTICE IS HERBBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvaria, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1891, be Cyrus D. Jones, G. E. Reynolds, Charles Schlager, E. B. Sturges, John T. Richards, T. C. Von Storch, Samuel Samter, Richard O'Brien, M. J. Healey, W. G. Fulton, C. S. Woolworth, M. P. Carter, Thomas Sprague, and others, under the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit," approved the Eath day of May, 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for a charter for an intended banking corporation to be located in Seranton, Pa., to be called "The People's Bank," with a capital stock of One Hundred Thousand Bollans (8100,000) the character and object of which are to do a general banking business, and shall have the power and naay borrow or lend memy for such period as they may become or lend memy for such period as they may decon proper, may discount bills of exchange, foreign or domestic promissory notes or other negotiable papers, and the interest may be received in advance, and shall have the right to hold in trust at collateral security for leans advances or discounts, estates, real, personal and mixed, including the notes, bonds, obligations or accounts of the United States, individuals or corporations, and to purchase, collect and adjust the same and to dispose thereof for the beautif of the corporation, or for the payments of the debts as security for which the same may be itseld, and for these purposes, to have, possess and onloy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

ARTHUR DUNN, Schecitor. and supplements the ARTHUR DUNN, Solicitor

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